### Those Little Stockings

Will not hold any of these presents for the little ones, along with the candy and toys, but it will delight your boy if you remember that he has a desire to "look nice." Our "Velvet Junior" Suit at \$4.87 is as pretty and useful a gift as you could

Children's Cassimere and Cheviot Suits at \$3.46 and \$4.66, are nobby things for holiday presents. Boys' Long Pant Suits, for ages between 13 and

19, at \$6.84 and \$8.64.

Child's Ulster, black cheviot, a rare bargain, \$4.50. Children's Ties-Windsors and Bows, 25c to 75c. The most attractive line of Children's Neckwear in the city.

## THE WHEN

MEN'S FIRST QUALITY "NON-SNAG"

\$2.40 Per Pair

Net 30 Days. No punched EVIDENCE THAT RICHARD CROKER Goods. All made for us.

# Mckee & Co., Indianapolis

## December 25

That's not far off now. And a Christmas Present of one of those

## Wrought Steel Ranges

Would about hit the nail on the head.

All kinds of Stoves.

Nothing but Stoves.

ASK FOR IT

The great HEALER. Potter's concentrated WITCH HAZEL JELLY. In tubes. Price 25 cents. Druggists. Prepared by POTTER, Pharmacist, corner Pennsylvania and North streets.

AN INFORMER SCORED

DEFAULTER SEELEY TALKS ABOUT

M'FARLAND, HIS BETRAYER.

The Ex-Bookkeeper Later Leaves Chi-

engo for New York in Custody of

the United States Marshal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.-Samuel C. Seeley,

the New York bank defaulter, was taken

before United States Commissioner Wirt for

preliminary examination to-day. President

Crane, of the National Shoe and Leather

Bank, was present and outlined the crime

and Seeley was held under \$20,000 bonds.

He waived examination and said he had

no one who could give bonds for him and

was taken back to his cell, preparatory to

being escorted back to New York. United

States Marshal Arnold, finding President

Crane, of the Shoe and Leather National

Bank, such a good companion, and book-

keeper Seeley not a bad sort of a fellow,

determined to take Seeley to New York

himself in company with President Crane.

Marshal Arnold and Seeley went down to

the depot together, where they were

joined by Mr. Crane and detective Nugent,

leaving for New York over the Fort

After dinner to-day Seeley went to the

barber shop, attired himself in his best

clothes, a neatly fitting Prince Albert coat

and dark trousers, and when he came back

to the marshal's office he looked more like

a bank cashier than in his gray business

suit. Under the influence of good com-

panions and a cigar he threw off his re-

serve and spoke freely about his stay in

Chicago. "It is a bigger and finer city

than I usually gave it credit for being."

he said. "I feel in love with its big build-

ings, its bustle and stir. It is away ahead

of New York. I felt lonely and took delight

in going about the residence districts. It took the edge off my loneliness. I knew

nobody. I went around the leading hotels,

n with McFarland. I took a fancy to him,

perhaps because he made himself so pleas-

ant, and I felt so much the need of com-

panionship. We went to the races several

imes. He took me on day around to the

Pullman building and introduced me to a friend of his who has a collection of

medals, and I began to feel somewhat at

ease after coming in contact with such a pleasant gentleman as the one with the

"How did I come to tell him who I was? Well, that is a mystery to me. I have no recollection of the matter. We had been

drinking several times to excess, at least

With liquor in my brain I was liable to

confess myself to the first man who would

be willing to hear me. I suppose in one of these drunks I told him my secret. Cer-tainly, in my sober senses I would not have been such a fool. Last Saturday night he

came to my room and told me that some of his people were ill at Bloomington. He wanted me to give him \$100. I refused him.

After he left my room I thought that per-haps some of his family might be suffering,

and I thought of my own sufferings, and went and hunted him up. I gave him \$25. He asked me to meet him at train time on Sunday evening, or Monday morning if he

failed to get in at the first time. I went

there both times. He never showed up. That was the last time I saw the man. He

used my money to get drunk, and after it was spent, informed on me-the sneak. I

have not language strong enough to express

my detestation of his conduct, after the friendship that apparently existed between

us, and after I had taken him up and clothed him decently and provided his living. But it is all up," and Seeley lay back in his chair, closing his eyes and passing

his hand over his forehead. He diverted

every effort to turn the conversation to-wards the bank affairs.

Before leaving, President Crane was

asked what he thought of the story that Frederick Baker had acquired so mysteri-ous and terrible influence over Seeley-pos-

sibly a hypnotic control-by which he ab-

sorbed the money which the other stole.

"The directors of the bank and myself have

made every effort to ascertain what was

the secret relation between Seeley and

was one we have not had the slightest

doubt, but what it was we have not dis-

covered. The suggestion that this relation

was possibly in its nature hypnotic is plaus-

ble, and brings to my mind several new

ideas which may be followed up. Of course, Seeley shows in his face the evidence of having been under some physical and men-

"That there

Baker," replied Mr. Crane.

lid, for he could stand more than I could.

this wandering about that I fell

but never saw any one whom I recognized

ayne line at 5:30.

# INDIANAPOLIS STOYE CO., 71 & 73 S. Meridian

# BIG 4 ROUTE

Home Seekers' and Harvest Excursion TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

One Fare for the Round Trip points in North Carolina ough cars via Cincinnati, C. & O. Railway, Lynchburg and the Richmond & Dan-ville will leave Indianapolis via the Big Four Route at 3 p. m.

For tickets and full information call
Ellwood Wilson and Big Four ticket agen Also Home Seekers' Excursion to the

West, Southwest and Northwest. DECEMBER 18. On the above date the Big Four will sell excursion tickers at one lowest first-class rate, plus \$2, to principal points in Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota and

For tickets and full information, call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME On the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

The new fast train leaves Indianapolis at 3:00 a. m. daily. This train carries parlor car, and arrives at Cincinnati 11:20 a. m. Trains depart as follows: \*3:40 a. m., \*8:00 and 10:50 a. m., \*4:00 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. Trains marked \* run daily.

For further information call at ticket office, No. 2 West Washington street, old "Bee Hive" corner, or Union Depot.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A. The new fast train leaves Indianapolis at

MONON ROUTE naville, New Alberty & Chicago Ry. Co.1

THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. 0-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vesti-ed Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars,

— hicago Night Express, Pullman builed Coaches and Sleepers, daily 12:35 a. m. 7:40 a. m. -Monon Accommodation, daily, ex-ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

except Sunday. 11:20 a. m.
Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at
west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue. setts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

Indianapolis Warehouse Company WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Money advanced on consignments. Registered to ceipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington Street.

TRAGEDY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Deputy Sheriff Boya Shot on the Street by Court Crier Davis.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.-J. J. Davis shot and killed George Boya to-day at the corner of Canal and Reyal streets. Davis was the crier and Boya the deputy sheriff who were summarily dismissed last week by Judge Moise in consequence of a special report of the grand jury implicating them in the charge of tampering with the petit jury list. Judge Moise had banded the list to crier Davis for safe keeping. During the Judge's absence from the city the names on the list were copied and given to outside parties. Davis claimed that Boya was guilty, and the latter asserted that the crier was "putting up a job" on him. Since the discharge of the men nothing was heard of them until this afternoon when they met on Canal street. Peter Mehan, witnessed the shooting, said he saw Boya and Davis standing on the banquette a short distance away, engaged in a dis-pute. The men wrangled but a few minutes when he saw Davis suddenly pull from his hip pocket a pistol, and, placing it at Boya's mouth, pulled the trigger. The weapon exploded and Boya staggered and ran into d the trigger. The weapor a near-by store, where he fell and expired. The bullet entered Boya's mouth and came out at the back of his head, producing leath in a few minutes. The murderer was

rather to something which has had power over him for months past. What that strange something is Baker cannot tell, for he is dead. Seeley can only reveal it, and I imagine that when he does not much of his story will ever reach print. The papers will probably not want it. I can't say whether Seeley will be convicted or not. There are phases of his case which, when revealed, I think, may change a great many opinions as to how our bank was robbed. I do not say that this will be the case, but it is a possibility."

CAPTURED BY A MOB.

Train Stopped and a Desperate Effort Made to Lynch a Negro Prisoner.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 13.-A mob of fifty masked men boarded the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern train at a crossing on the outskirts of town about midnight last night and attempted to take Samuel Owens, colored, from the officers. Owens received a life sentence yesterday for the murder of Samuel Ogilvie last September, and the officers were on their way to the Eddyville penitentiary with him. The engineer and firemen were quickly covered with pistols and compelled to leave the cab. The air brakes were cut and several shots fired. The passengers hurried away from the car containing the prisoner, who was locked in the closet. The windows and doors of the car were soon smashed nad the mob rushed in with drawn revolvers. Deputy Grady was knocked down with a club, which was hurled at him through the car window. The officers were powerless to resist the attack made by the mob and set about to get the train started again. A officers were on their way to the Eddyville sist the attack made by the mob and set about to get the train started again. A desperate effort was made to force open the door to the closet, but before this was done Deputy Sheriff Potter had taken the fireman and engineer back to the cab and compelled them to start the train. When this was done the mob left the train without securing the murderer. The rope which had been provided was left in the car. The officers encountered no further trouble and the prisoner was landed safely in the penitentiary.

#### GOTHAM'S BOSS LEECH

BLED CITY OFFICIALS.

Michael Moran Tells of Checks Given to the Tammany Chieftain-Other Evils Probed by Mr. Goff.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- Police brutality was the theme of John F. Ferguson's testimony before the Lexow commitee. Without provocation, he said, an officer had struck him in the mouth and knocked out three of his teeth.

Mrs. Monaghan, who keeps a respectable boarding house in West Seventeenth street, flanked on either side by disreputable houses, then told of her unavailing efforts to bring the keepers of those houses into court. Etienne Boyer, the ex-policeman, who yesterday admitted that he had loaned his captain (Murphy), \$350 without security, was permitted to explain to-day that the money was not loaned on the understanding that he should be the captain's wardman.

Michael Moran, who is in the towing business for the city, was asked: "What commissioner put you at work?" "Commissioner Coleman." "Pid he make any agreement with you

when you were appointed?" "Yes, he told me to do the work as cheap as I could and not to give up any money to anyone. He said if I did he would put me out." "Well, did you give up any money?"

"Only for political purposes." "Well, who did you give it to?" "To Mr. Croker, I suppose." "Richard Croker?"

Mr. Goff fumbled with his papers a few minutes and then produced a canceled check. The check was for \$50 and was drawn to the order of Richard Croker and bore his indorsement. "Well, what was this given to Mr. Croker

"For the Fourth of July celebration." Mr. Goff then produced another check for \$50 dated Oct. 29, 1891, which was indorsed as the others. This, the witness said was for election expenses. In 1893 witness sent two more checks to Richard Croker, one for \$50 and one for \$75. Witness said that these were for the same purpose. "I see another here dated Oct. 3, 1892, for continued Mr. Goff. "What accounts

for this increase?" "Oh, that was the presidential year."
"And you wanted to make yourself solid, suppose!

Mr. Goff then led the witness to state hat the city condemned several tugs as unsafe, and they were auctioned off. One of these had been bought in and taken into the custom-house service. Police Capt. Timothy J. Creedon was the next witness. He stated that he joined the police force in 1864. He was made a captain in 1892. Mr. Goff reviewed the record of Captain Creedon as a preliminary to his further examination. This record nowed that Captain Creedon fought through the entire civil war in twenty-eight separate engagements. He rose from the ranks to the position of sergeant, and would have been made a lieutenant, but he left the service without taking the com-mission. Mr. Goff also developed the fact that in thirty years' service on the police force Captain Creedon had been fined only six days' pay. "Now," continued Mr. Goff "in view of such an enviable record, hate to ask you how much you paid for your captaincy." Mr. Goff added that he

the witness would see fit to tell the whol "I never paid any money for my captaincy," said Captain Creedon slowly. He reiterated this denial in whatever form the query was put to him. Captain Creedon admitted he had borrowed \$1,000 from Mr. Howard and another thousand from Mr

had the greatest confidence in the integrity

and honor of the witness, and he hoped

John Howard testified that he lent Creedon \$1,000, but it had been returned when it was due. He said it was for a testimonial to Captain Creedon. William Snell, a real-estate dealer, was next called. Mr. Snell is the man who deposited the \$15,000 which it is alleged was paid for the captaincy. It was deposited Jan. 24, 1892. The witness said he received the money under the impression he was stakeholder for a bet. He never inquired what was the nature of the bet "Was it because you had an idea what it

was for and did not want to inquire?" Witress said he got the money from Mr Rourke and paid it to Mr. Rapenhagen on John W. Rapenhagen was called to the stand. After trying to get from the witness how he had spent the \$15,000 which had been given to him, Mr. Goff said: "Mr. Chairman, I think it disgraceful to con-

tinue such an examination; for this creature to sit in that stand and lie the way he is doing." The witness was dismissed with the injunction to produce his bank book to-Harry Miner, the theatrical manager and Congressman-elect from the Ninth district. was the next witness. He testified that he drew his check for \$1,000, and this money,

"And has that been paid?" "Not fully. Captain Creedon has paid me some money every month, and I pay it cut to those people who made up the \$15,000." "Did he pay this money to you himself?" Mr. Miner said he would produce all his

he understood, was for Captain Creedon's

benefit, and Captain Creedon gave him

books and papers in court to-morrow, and the committee then adjourned. Law Enforcement Society. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13 .- There was incorporated with the Secretary of State late to-day the Law Enforcement Society of the City of Brooklyn and King's County. It declares its objects to be a more efficient

enforcement of law in King's county and Brooklyn. Its trustees include citizens well known in business, political and religious circles. They are Alex. Bacon, who made the specific charges against John Y. Mc-Kane; Sylvester Malone, a well-known divine; A. L. Pratt, A. D. Pond, G. F. Elliott, J. F. Carson, William Richardson, A. C. Dickson, John Berry, William C. Berger, S. S. Utter, F. G. Smith, I. K. Funk, D. G. Hammon, C. E. Nash and James O Wiltal strain. It does not appear that this is Ham sither due to his crime or his flight, but son.

INCOME TAX GATHERER PREPARING TO MAKE HIS ROUNDS.

Regulations for Collecting the Tribute Levied by Uncle Sam Approved by Secretary Carlisle.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

AND PENALTIES FOR MAKING FALSE OR FRAUDULENT RETURNS.

All Persons Whose Income Is Over \$3,500 a Year Must Report, but the Tax Is Only Paid on \$4,000.

BLANKS FOR CORPORATIONS

ONLY BUILDING AND OTHER MUTUAL ASSOCIATIONS EXEMPT.

Appropriation for Putting the Law Into Effect Passed by the House by the Large Majority of 120.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The Secretary of the Treasury to-day approved the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the enforcement of the collection of the income tax under the late tariff act. Under the regulations provided and approved, pursuant to law, every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing or doing business in the United States who has an annual income of more than \$3,500 shall make a full return of the same, verified by his oath to the collector of internal revenue of the collection district in which he resides, or i not a resident of the district which his business or property from which income is received is ated, on or before the first Monday in March of each year. The first return under the law shall be made on or before the first Monday in March, 1895, and shall include all income from every source, received in the year 1894, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December in said year. Guardians, trustees and all persons and corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity are required to make similar returns for all minors, wards or beneficiaries for whom they act.

The affidavit attached to the list must be subscribed and sworn to by the person making the return and is to the effect that the affiant has included in said return all gains, profits and incomes from every source whatever received by him or to which he is justly entitled for that year, and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make all the deductions entered on his return and that he has truly answered the interrogatories set forth on said blank form. When completed and duly verified by the oath of the person rendering the same, the return must be delivered by mail or otherwise, to the collector at any time between the 1st day of January and the first Monday of March each year.

WHAT MUST BE REPORTED. The gross gains, profits and incomes returned by persons shall include: First-Gross profits of any trade, busi ness or vocation, wherever carried on. Second-Rents received or accrued during Third-Profits from sales of real estate purchased within two years.

Fourth-Farming operations and pro-Fifth-Money and value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance. Sixth-Premium on bonds, stocks, notes Seventh-Income from trade or profession not by stated salary and not heretofore enumerated.

Eighth-From salary or compensation other than that received from the United Ninth-Undivided gains and profits of ahy partnership Tenth-Interest received or accrued from all notes, bonds or other securities. Eleventh-Interest on bonds or coupons

paid of any corporation.

Twelfth-Dividends from corporations. Thirteenth-Income of wife or minor child Fourteenth-All other sources of income not above enumerated. The deductions allowed on the return

therein enumerated are: First-Four thousand dollars exempt by Second-Interest due and paid within the Third-National, State, county, school and municipal taxes paid, not including assessments for local benefits Fourth-Amount expended in purchase of

production of live stock or produce sold Fifth-Necessary expenses, specified by items, actually incurred in carrying on any business or trade. Sixth-Losses actually sustained during he year, specified. Seventh-Actual losses on sales of real estate purchased within two years. Eighth-Debts contracted and ascertained

in the year to be worthless. Ninth-Salary or compensation over four thousand dollars from which the tax of 2 per centum has been withheld by disbursing officers of the United States government. Tenth-Dividends included in the estimates of gross profits from corporations on which the 2 per cent, tax has been paid by such corporation.

PENALTIES FOR FALSE RETURNS. In the case of nonresidents the return must be made and filed in the manner provided for residents, and if not so filed the collector must make return for the nonresident, making no allowance for exemption. If any person fails to make return in the manner and time provided by law, or make a false or faudulent return, the collector shall make the return from evidence obtained by summoning the person and examining his books, and from all other evidence obtainable, and shall add 50 per cent. to the amount of tax found due as penalty in case of neglect or refusal to make return, and 100 per cent, penalty in case of a false or fraudulent return. The penalties and interest will be added after notice to the party, and full hearing, if such is desired by him. Where the tax has been returned and paid in another district, or where the party has not a taxable income. he may so declare in printed affidavits on the blank annual returns. All corporations, companies and associa-

tions, both resident and foreign, doing business for profit in the United States shall make annual return of all net profits above business and operating expenses on a separate blank prepared for them, and when duly verified by the oath of the president or other chief officers of such corporation, the return must be delivered to the collector on or before the first Monday of March of each year. The first return of corporations shall cover all net profits and income for the calendar year 1894. The exemption of \$4,000 allowed to persons is not extended to corporations, but the return must cover all net profits without exemption. The annual return of corporations must include: First-The gross profits of all kinds of

Second-The expenses, exclusive of interest, annuities or dividends. Third-The net profits without allowance for interest, annuities or dividends. Fourth-The amount paid on account of interest, annuities, and dividends. Fifth-The amount paid in salaries Sixth-The amount paid in salaries

more than \$4,000 to each employe and the name and address of each of such employes. WHAT GROSS RECEIPTS ARE.

First-All profits of any trade or business. Second-Interest or coupons from bonds or other securities of any corporation. Third-Dividends received from any cor-

Fifth-Premium on bonds, notes or stocks. Sixth-Commission or percentage. Seventh-Interest on government secur-

ities, not exempt by law. Ninth-Profits from sales of real estate. Tenth-From rents. Eleventh-Profits from all other sources,

The operating expenses shall include: First-Interest paid or accrued within the year on bonded or other indebtedness of such corporation.

Second-Losses actually sustained during the year, which must be separately stated and fully described as to cause, date and

Third—All taxes actually paid.
Fourth—Salaries and pay of officers and employes actually paid during the year. Fifth-Rents and necessary repairs.
Sixth-All other necessary expenses which
must be itemized and fully explained in the

The net profits shall include: First-All amounts paid to stockholders or Second-The amount of undivided profits on hand or carried to surplus or any other Third-Amount of net profits used for con-struction, enlargement or improvement of

Fourth-All other expenditures or ments from the net profits. Corporations are required to keep accurate books of account, and may be requested to allow collectors to inspect the same in verifying returns. If the annual return is not filed with the collector in the time required by law, the corporation making default shall forfeit a penalty of \$1,000 and 2 per cent. a, month on the tax due until paid.

EXEMPT FROM THE TAX. Certain specified corporations for charitable and like purposes and certain savings banks, mutual insurance companies and loan associations are exempt from income tax. In such cases it is held by the department that the intention of the exemption is to extend benefits to the small depositors and beneficiaries of such mutual and savings institutions, and that the corporations as such and those who speculate in the shares, stock or funds are not beneficiaries of the exemption. Collectors are required to examine the articles of incorporation and business methods of corporations claiming exemption, and where such are not within the class specifically exempt, to cause return to be made for taxation as in the case of other corporations. The tax due from salaries of officers and from pay of employes of the United States will be deducted from the first excess payment over \$4,000 by paymasters and dis-

bursing officers in paying the same, and will be paid over to the collectors of the several districts wherein such distursing officers reside or make payments. It is provided that no part of the salary, fees or emoluments of any State, county or muni-cipal officer is subject to income tax, and no return thereof shall be made of the salary or fees of such officers. Salary re-ceived by government officials in 1894 shall be included in the first annual return to be made on or before the first Monday in

Appeals, and the method thereof, are allowed and prescribed in all cases where the persons charged with the tax is dissatis-fied with the decision of a deputy collector or collector. In the first instance, the ap-peal is to the collector, and if dissatisfied with his decision, the appellant may have the entire cause, with all papers and evi-dence relating thereto, transferred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his

Severe penalties are imposed upon all of-ficers and other persons who make known, in any manner, any fact or particulars contained in or relating to any return of any taxpayer or any fact as to the son. Collectors are strictly directed by the regulations to rigidly enforce this provision. As all original returns are forwarded to. and filed in, the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the opportunity for exposure of the facts protested by this provision will be greatly reduced

The tax on incomes for the year 1894 will be due and payable on or before the 1st day of July next, and if not paid at that time the penalties will attach for nonpayment. The collection of the tax when delinquent will be enforced in the same manner as in cases of enforcement and collections of other taxes under the internal revenue laws of the United States.

### EAST SNOWED UNDER.

Money to Enforce the Law Voted by the West and South. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The House today passed three appropriation bills-the urgent deficiency, fortifications and Military Academy-and made fair progress on the pension bill. Mr. Cockran secured a recordmaking vote on the appropriation for the collection of the income tax by moving to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike it out, but his motion was defeated by 120 majority, the vote standing 49 to 169. The fortifications bill, as passed, carried \$1,879,057-\$5,478,646 less that the estimates, and the Military Academy bill, \$457,-678-\$127,372 less than the estimates. The pension bill, to which the day will be voted to-morrow, carries \$141,381,570-\$200,000 less than the estimates, and \$10,200,000 less than the appropriation for the current fis-

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, chairman of the elections committee, at the opening of the session, gave notice that the election case of Williams vs. Settle had been postponed until Jan. 15 and then, without further preliminary business, the House went into committee of the whole for further consideration of the urgent deficiency bill. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, to reduce the appropriation of \$250,000 for special pension examiners to \$125,000, Mr. Henderson denied Mr. Bynum's imputation that his motion was not made in good faith. Mr. Hendersoh's amendment was lost-59 to 88. The committee then arose and reported the bill to the House, with a favorable recommendation. The previous question was ordered and Mr. Cockran then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the appropriation for the collection of the income tax. Mr. Cockran's motion was defeated-49 to 169-the detailed vote being Yeas-Adams of Pennsylvania, Aldrich,

Baker of New Hampshire, Bartlett, Bingham, Boutelle, Bromwell, Brosius, Bundy, Cadmus, Campbell, Clancy, Cockran, Coffin, Coombs, Curtis of New York, Dalzell, Daniels, Draper, Dunn, Fielder, Gardner, Gear, Geissenhainer, Graham, Grosvenor, Grow, Harmer, Hicks, Hooker, Lafevre, Loudenslager, Marvin of New York, McDowell, Morse, Page, Reyburn, Russell of Connecti-Scranton, Sickles, Stephenson, Stev-A. Stone, Storer, Thomas, Wads. worth, Wagner, Weaver, Woomer, Navs-Abbott, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Avery, Balley, Baker of Kansas, Baldwin, Bankhead, Barnes, Barwig, Beckner, Bell of Colorado, Bell of Texas, Beltzhoover, Berry. Black of Georgia, Black of Illinois, Bowers of California, Branch, Breckinridge, Bricker, Bretz, Broderick, Brookshire, Brown, Bryan, Bynum, Cabaniss, Cannon of California, Cannon Illinois, Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Clark of Missouri, Clark of Alabama, Cobb of Alabama, Cobb of Missouri, Cockrell, Coffeen, Cooper of Indiana, Cousins, Cox, Crain, Crawford, Culberson, Curtis of Kansas, Davey, Davis, Dearmond, Denson, Dockery, Dolliver, Durborow, Edmunds, Ellis of Oregon, English of California, En-loe, Epes, Erdman, Geary, Gorman, Grady, Gresham, Grout, Hager, Hall of sota, Hall of Missouri, Hammon, Harrison, Hatch, Haugen, Hayes, Hoard, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of North Coralina, Henry, Hepburn, Hitt, Hol-man, Hopkins, Hudson, Hulick, Hull, Hunter, Ikirt, Izlar, Johnson of North Da-kota, Jones, Kem, Kilgore, Kyle, Lacey, Lapham, Latimer, Lawson, Lester, Little, Livingston, Lucas, Lynch, Maddox, Maguire, Mallory, Marsh, Marshall, Martin of Indiana, McCreary of Kentucky, Mc-Dearmon, McEtrick, McKaig, McMillin, Mc-Nagny, McRae, Money, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Murray, Mutchler, Neill, Ogden, O'Nelli of Missouri, Outhwaite, Pat-terson, Pearson, Pendleton of West Virginia, Perkins, Pickler, Piggott, Relliy, Richard-son of Tennessee, Robbins, Russell of Georgia, Ryan, Sayers, Settle, Shell, Sib-ley, Simpson, Smith, Snodgrass, Somers, Springer, Stallings, Stockdale, Strait, Talbert, Talbott, Tarsney, Tate, Taylor of Indiana, Terry, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Turner of Virginia, Turpin, Tyler, Washington, Wheeler of Alabama, Williams of Illinois, Williams of Mississippi, Wilson,

The bill was then passed and the House, in committee of the whole, took up the fortifications appropriation bill. Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, in charge of the bill. explained that it carried \$1,879.067—\$5,478,646 explained that it carried \$1,879.067—\$5,478,646 less than the estimates, and authorized no contracts in excess of sums appropriated. The bill was pased without amendment.

Mr. O'Neil, of Masachusetts, called up the pension appropriation bill. He explained that it carried \$141,381,570—\$200,000 less than the estimates. This year \$150,000.000 were appropriated for pensions. The appropriation in the bill for 1896 was \$140.000,000. The only other change from the estimates and the bill for the current fiscal year was a decrease in the appropriation for examining surgeons from \$1,000,000 to \$800,000. Mr. Grout, Republican, Vermont, criticised the amount for pensions carried by the bill as of doubtful adequacy.

An agreement was reached to close general debate on the pension bill at the end of four hours to-morrow, when it was laid aside and the Military Academy appropriation bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Outhwaite. The appropriation for the general army service men at West Point (\$46,833) provoked some discussion, but the bill was passed without amendment, and then, at 4:30 p. m., the House adjourned.

ILLEGAL ACTS OF A TRUST.

Testimony in the Suit to Azaul the Tobacco Company's Charter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- The exami ation of witnesses in the proceedings by ney-general John P. Stockton, of Ne Jersey, against the American Tobacco Trust Company, to annul the charter of the company, was resumed before Commissioner Walter Cleary to-day. There have been several examinations held within the last two months, at which the testimony of jobbers and dealers has showed that the trust

controls 98 per cent. of the cigarettes manufactured in the United States. The first witness to-day was Henry Berbert, a Brooklyn cigar dealer. Two years ago he entered into a contract with the American Tobacco Company. His rebates were cut off and his entire supply of cigarettes was stopped because the company deemed his action in giving away matches to customers an attempt to cut the price. When giving the matches he knew he was Julius E. Ehrman, of Eisenberg, Beckman Julius E. Ehrman, of Eisenberg, Beckman & Co., of San Francisco, was the next witness. He is the president of the J. B. Pace Tobacco Company, of Richmond, Va. The witness produced invoices from 1889 to 1894 of goods supplied by firms belonging to the trust. The invoices prior to 1891 were from individual companies, which subsequently formed the trust. In the later ones

each company was styled "branch of the American Tobacco." He was cut off twice for alleged violations. Abraham T. Armstrong, a jobber in all kinds of cigarettes, said he had a contract with the American Tobacco Company. The rice fixed for all 5-cent goods was \$3.80 per housand. He said he had a letter from secretary Brown saying his firm had vio-ated the contract, and refusing to consign any more goods. "I was not allowed the 2 per cent. off on the goods purchased by me at the time Mr. Brown wrote me," Armstrong testified. John Reswick had also igned an agreement with the Tobacco rust and was cut off for cutting prices. Isaac Boas, tobacco dealer, gave testimony to the same effect. Barrett Kamchetsky, a manufacturer of Brooklyn had been punished twice by the trust for violating his

## TO FIGHT THE TRUST

BIG ANTI-STANDARD COMBINATION PERFECTED IN OHIO.

Toledo and Cleveland Companies in the Deal-Six to Eight Million Dollars of Capital Invested.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13.-Information was received here to-day regarding the formation of a big anti-Standard Oil combination. The negotiations were conducted at Toledo, where, it is said, the final action was taken this morning. The promoters of the combination are the Sun Refining Company of Toledo, the Merriam & Morgan Co. of this city and the Crystal Oil Company of Toledo. It is probable that the Paragon Refining Company and the Craig Oil Company of Toledo will also be taken into the deal. The Sun, Crystal, Paragon and Craig companies are extensive producers in the Ohio field, while the Merriam & Morgan Co. confines its business entirely to the manufacture of byproducts of petroleum. The incorporators of the new company are J. B. Merriam, E. B. Merriam, J. W. Stewart, John G. White and A. M. Beckett, and the concern will have a capital of between six and eight million dollars. A pipe line will be constructed from the Ohio field to Toledo, where the refining will be done by a process which, it is claimed, renders the Ohio oil r to that from the Pennsylvania The company will aso all the products of petroleum, and extensive buildings for that purpose will be erected. Representatives of the Merriam & Morgan Co. in this city, who were seen this after-noon, while declining to admit that the deal had been consummated, said that negotia tions with that end in view had been pend ng for some time. There seems to be little doubt that the combination is a fact.

The Company Incorporated. TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 13 .- Though the Toedo parties interested in the reported consolidation of Cleveland and Toledo oil companies are unwilling to discuss the matter, there is scarcely any doubt that the deal is an important one. The Diamond Oil Company has been incorporated with J. B. and E. B. Merriam, James W. Stewart, John G. White and A. M. Beckett as directors. The first two named are Cleveland men. The company, it is said, will manufacture everything just as the Standard has been doing for years. This includes gasoline, naphtha, burning oil, lubricating oil, pitch, paraffine, candles, etc. The Eun Company is really Pugh & Emerson two wealthy producers, of Pittsburg. They own more production in Ohio than any con cern outside the Standard Oil Company The Crystal Company is operated by Georg E. Lorenz and August W. Machen. The have good producing wells in the Chio field and a refinery in East Toledo. The Diamond Oil Company will begin to operate the refinery at once and quickly complete the construction of the new buildings necessary to manufacture all the other products.

### Sult for \$699,099.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The sult of he people vs. A. P. Fitch, as controller of the city of New York, was argued in the Supreme Court here to-day. The the recovery by the State of \$699. 099.23. The tax levy on the city and county of New York in 1893 was 2.58 mills and the valuation \$1,824,837,211. The State tax was \$4,708,081.10. It was due Oct. 1, 1893. was paid, except the amount now in dis-Justice Mayham granted a mandamus on the city to pay up, but the city appealed. The city claims that the act under which the State levied the Item in dispute for the support of the insane is unconstitutional and illegal. Judgment was ren-dered against the controller for the full amount claimed

### Victims of a Rabid Dog.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Dec. 13 .- To-night this city sent to Chicago to take the Pas teur treatment at public expense, Mrs Tabitha Van Rhoden, John W. Bunnell Columbus Mitchell, John Brown, James H Parke, W. Edward Singer, Fleming Jackson (colored), Earl H. Davis, Gordon Wolfe, Sherman Chase and Willie Wolf, all of whom were bitten by a mad dog, which was killed here last Saturday. The party will be gone fifteen days.

Gone to Join His Friends. DENVER, Col., Dec. 13 .- Carl Sanden. drug clerk, aged twenty-one, who had relatives in McPherson and Linsbury, Kan., committed suicide to-day by taking mornine. He left a note saying he wanted

NAMED AFTER HIMSELF.

He Will Take Carlisle's Plan, Amend It, and Try to Rush It Through the House as the Springer Bill.

#### MAY BE PASSED IN A WEEK

GOOD BOYS" WHO VOTE RIGHT.

Opponents of Free State Banks and Silver Advocates, Led by Mr. Bland, to Oppose the Measure.

MISSOURI'S HALL REBUKED

SAT DOWN ON" FOR TRYING TO SHUT OFF INDIANA'S JOHNSON.

Financial Views of Banker Cornwell, Editors Dana and Dodsworth and Mr. Hepburn-Carlisle's Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The banking and currency committee, which has been giving hearings for the past week to all men interested in the reform of the present banking and currency system, to-day decided to end all hearings on Saturday. Consideration of a bill will be at once begun, and it is Chairman Springer's confident belief that by Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest he will be able to report a bill to the House. The bill will be on the general line of Mr. Carlisle's draft, but will: contain enough of Mr. Springer's individuality to make it become known as the Springer bill. It will be adopted in committee by a strict party vote. The Republican members of the committee will oppose in committee room and in the House all schemes for new currency legislation which will repeal the present tax on State banks, or which recognizes any other than the government as the guarantor for all cur-

rency issued. The bill will be whipped through the House as promptly as possible. Mr. Springer has already conferred with Speaker Crisp and Mr. Catchings, of the rules committee, with a view to obtaining a special order from the committee on rules to fix the time for the debate and taking a vote. Mr. Springer is sanguine enough to believe that he can pass the bill through the House before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays. He may find opposition, however. Mr. Bland has pulled himself sufficiently together to announce that he will offer a free-coinage of silver bill as a substitute, and thereby bring the silver issue squarely before the House. It will not be surprising, however, if the currency bill passes the House. The free State bank provision in it will catch very many Southern and Western votes which would otherwise rally around Mr. Bland in opposition. At the same time this very provision will drive away many of the Republicans votes on which President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have always depended in their past contentions for honest money and

sound financial doctrines. TO BE BRIBED WITH "PLUMS." The President and Secretary believe they can force the bill through the House. It is being given out that Mr. Cleveland still has a few plums wherewith to reward the "good boys" in the House, and it is known that Mr. Springer is to be safely provided for as soon as the bill passes. The knowledge of Mr. Springer's good fortune is being carefully circulated by administration members, with the apparent purpose of winning over doubtful members who, since their defeat at the polls last November, see themselves threatened with the possibility of being compelled to earn a living outside of the public service. Hence, there will doubtless be a general rallying around the administration standard. But both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle feel that the bill cannot pass the Senate. Mr. Voorhees's determination to offer a free silver bill will furnish the necessary nail on which to hang interminable speeches, and the administration interprets yesterday's refusal to adopt cloture in the Senate as the first point in the game to fillbuster any currency bill to death in the present session of Congress. There will be no relief until the House is Republican and the Republican forces in the Senate

are materially strengthened. There was an exciting scene in the morning session of the banking and currency committee between Messrs. Johnson, of Indiana, and Hall, of Missouri. Mr. Johnson is vigorously opposed to any currency scheme which contemplates free State banks or any other than a government guarantee of all circulation issued, and he has been careful to discuss with every one who has appeared before the committee in what respect the plan advocated by him departs from these two fundamental prop-

dtions. Mr. Hall, on the contrary, being a Southern member, has hotly favored every scheme that included free State banks, and has watched with undisguised resentment the Indiana Republican's careful questioning. To-day his impatience reached a climax when Mr. Johnson was probing the scheme of editor William Dodsworth, of the New York Journal of Commerce, Mr. Dodsworth's scheme involved free banks, but under Mr. Johnson's questions he finally acknowledged that he would so surround the State banks with all the safeguards of federal inspection, control, etc., as to make them practically national banks.

HALL LOSES HIS TEMPER. Then Mr. Hall angrily sprang to his feet. "I insist that you stop this eternal catechising," he cried. "You ask more questions than any two men together, and always on the same lines. We have but very little time, and you are monopolizing

Mr. Johnson replied that it was true the Democratic committee on banking and currency had "set aside but little time in which to revolutionize a system of banking which has brought the country prosperity for thirty years," but that Mr. Hall might do better not to try to hamper his efforts toeimprove that short time. As a member of the committee he had a perfect right to ask questions, and he proposed to exercise his right.

Mr. Hall angrily demanded that Chairman Springer call Mr. Johnson to order. "I find no reason to call Mr. Johnson to order," replied Mr. Springer. "On the costrary, his questions are eminently intelli-

gent and proper." Mr. Cox, a Democratic member of the committee protested against Mr. Hall's o join his friends. Dr. Curtis and Ole Lunsdrum, who ended their lives in the conduct, and courteously offered Mr. Johnson his time for further questions. Mr. same manner a few years ago. Curtis and Johnson declined to accept as a favor what sdrum were also druggists and were was his right. Mr. Hall appealed to the